

War Brought About Through Decision Of Berlin Statesmen

Detailed Reply of Peace Conference to Counter Proposals of Germans—Seven Days Given Huns to Make Answer—Modifications in Few Disputed Points.

Paris, Monday, June 16—The detailed reply of the peace conference to the counter proposals of the Germans, which was handed to the German delegation at Versailles today, takes up in its order each of the objections made by the enemy to the provisions of the original peace treaty. Among the modifications to the treaty which are acceded to by the conference are frontier rectifications for West Prussia; a plebiscite in upper Silesia, with guarantee to Germany that she will receive fair treatment in securing mineral products from that region; modifications in the clauses relating to finance, economic and waterways phases of the treaty; permission for Germany to retain 200,000 men in its army temporarily and a promise to furnish Germany within a month with a full list of the persons who are to be tried for responsibility for the great conflict and violations of the laws of war.

Taking up the subject of penalties, the reply enters into a discussion of the immediate cause of the war and says that the conflict was brought about through the "decision, deliberately taken, of the statesmen of Berlin, Vienna and Budapest." It is pointed out that even the German memorandum admits that Germany authorized Austria-Hungary to settle the Serbian question on her own initiative and, moreover, supported Austria's rejection of Serbia's "extraordinary concessions." It is declared that Germany steadily rejected every proposal for a conference and did not make moderation until all hope of avoiding war had vanished. German attempts to throw the blame on Russia, because of her mobilization, are pointed out as being "villainous" in the fact that this mobilization was the immediate result of Austria's action.

"But the outbreak of the war," the reply says, "was no sudden decision taken in a difficult crisis. It was the logical outcome of a policy of domination, aggression and war followed by Germany for decades. Hypnotized by Bismarck's spirit of blood and iron, Germany set about creating suspicion and discord among the nations, conspiring with elements of unrest, in every land, steadily increasing armaments and mobilizing the universities, press, pulpit and governmental apparatus to instill into the people hatred and force. The essential truth of these charges is admitted by the Germans themselves through their revolution."

"The war was a crime deliberately planned against the life and liberties of the people of Europe. It brought death and mutilation to millions. Starvation, unemployment and disease stalk across the continent from end to end. The punishment for these calamities is essential on the score of justice and as a deterrent for others who may be tempted to follow their example."

The reply asserts the powers cannot entrust the trial of those responsible to those who have been their accomplices. The tribunals established for the trial of these under charges will represent deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world, and there can be no question of admitting the right of jurisdiction over representatives of countries which took no part in the war. The Allies, it is declared, will stand by the verdict of history for the impartiality and justice with which the accused will be tried. The accused will be insured full rights to defense and the judgment of the tribunal will have the most solemn judicial character. The Allied and associated powers are prepared to submit a final list of those who are to be handed over to justice within one month of the signing of the treaty.

The Allied and associated powers refuse to enter into a discussion with the principles underlying the reparations clauses, but certain observations are made, especially as the German proposals are said to "present a view so distorted and inexact as to raise a doubt if the clauses were calmly and carefully examined."

The problem of reparations is of such extraordinary magnitude and complexity that it can be solved only by a continuing body limited in personnel and invested with broad powers. The reparations commission is the reply declares, "is not to exercise its powers so as to insure in the interest of all as early and complete a discharge by Germany of her reparations obligations as is consistent with the true maintenance of the political, economic and financial structure of Germany."

It is pointed out that the commission is not an "engine of oppression," nor a device for interfering with Germany's sovereignty. Its business is to fix what is to be paid, salary itself that Germany can pay and report in case Germany does not pay. The commission cannot prescribe or enforce taxes or dictate the character of the German budget, but may examine the latter to see if any modification is desirable, probably in Germany's interest, and to be assured that German taxation is at least as heavy as the heaviest allied taxation. It is pointed out that not only are the conditions not incompatible with the creation by Germany of a commission to represent her in dealing with the reparations commission and for such co-operation as may be necessary, but it is greatly to be desired that she will take exactly that step.

The powers are willing that within four months of the signing of the treaty Germany may submit any proposals she may choose to make. In particular she may offer a lump sum for all or part of her liabilities, undertake to reconstruct all or part of a damaged district, offer labor, technical service or material for reconstruction, or, in short, suggest any feasible plan to simplify the assessment of damage, eliminate any question from the scope of the inquiry, promote the performance of the work on a constructive basis and the satisfaction of the

TEN STRIKE LEADERS SEIZED

Taken From Homes in Winnipeg to Some Place in Country.

OTHER ARRESTS IN CALGARY

Also Raided Labor Temple From Which Strike Had Been Conducted.

Winnipeg, June 17—Ten strike leaders were arrested in their homes here early today and transported in automobiles to some place in the country, presumably Stormy Mountains, by government police officials. Other arrests are reported to have been made in Calgary and other western points at the same time.

Simultaneously with the arrests of the strike leaders, the Royal North-west Mounted Police raided the labor temple from which the strike had been conducted. Considerable literature said to be of a Bolshevik nature, was seized, the police breaking down doors and windows during the raid.

The official list of the persons arrested includes R. Russell, Rev. Wm. Ivens, R. E. Bray, George W. Armstrong, Aldermen John Queen and A. A. Heaps, and four Russian agitators. The arrests and raid were made between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning.

TURKS BEFORE COUNCIL OF TEN

Headed By Grand Vizier Peace Mission Attends Meeting.

Paris, June 17—The council of ten of the peace conference received the Turkish peace mission in the clock room of the Quai d'Orsay this morning. The Turkish delegation, headed by Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, accompanied by French officers.

The Ottoman representatives are here purely in the capacity of experts, and today's meeting was for the purpose of setting forth the Turkish situation to the conference. The meeting was quite informal. The members of the council arrived one by one. The Turks were clad in conventional morning clothes, and wore fezzes.

The meeting, which was secret, lasted an hour. At its close the Turkish representatives returned to Vaucluse under escort.

The enemy status of the mission was emphasized by its entering through and departing by different doors from the members of the council. In his address to the councilors the Turkish grand vizier pleaded that the Turkish people were not to blame for the war. He urged that the empire be permitted to remain intact in both Europe and Asia. He promised to submit a memorandum to the council on Friday.

Premier Clemenceau, as president of the conference, stated that upon receipt of this memorandum the council would make reply.

Jury Tries Auto Driver For Speeding

On the charge that he was driving an automobile at a speed of 45 miles an hour on the Boston Post road in Darien, Ernest J. Minor of Darien was arraigned before Acting Judge Frank L. Wilder and a jury in the Criminal Common Pleas court this morning.

State Inspector of Motor Vehicles Ernest Driscoll of Hartford testified that he saw Minor driving too fast on March 12 last, and arrested the motorist. Minor denied the inspector's charges. The evidence was submitted to the jury late this afternoon.

Minor makes provision for the protection of labor in ceded territories and a plan for referring all cases not reached by direct negotiation to impartial technical commissions is inserted in the convention.

In taking up the clauses referring to guarantees, the reply quotes an address by President Wilson, in which he said:

"The reason why peace must be guaranteed is that one of the parties to that peace has proved that his promises are not worthy of faith."

Military occupation by the allies will continue as a guarantee for the execution of the treaty. There will also be continued a civilian body called the inter-allied Rhineland high commission, consisting of four members, representing Belgium, France, Great Britain and the United States. It shall have executive powers and its members shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The civilian administration shall remain in the hands of the Germans under German except where it may be necessary for the high commission to act. The allies retain the right to requisition in kind and to demand services. Germany will be responsible for the expenses of the high commission as well as for those of military occupation.

Germany will undertake to place at the disposal of the Allied troops such military establishment and accommodations as may be required. The transport service and the telegraphic and postal personnel will be given on behalf of the commander in chief of the allied armies or military purposes. The high commission will have the power, whenever it considers it necessary, to declare a state of siege in any part or all of the territory concerned.

FORTRESS OF CRONSTADT ON FIRE

London, June 17—The north Russian general staff directing operations against Petrograd, reports the fortress of Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Cronstadt, northwest of Petrograd, to be on fire according to a Helsinki dispatch to the Pall Mall, which was filed on Sunday. Seven Bolshevik warships have hoisted the white flag, the dispatch states, and will surrender to the British squadron operating the Gulf of Finland. Several forts near the fortress of Cronstadt have also raised the white flag, it is said.

The capture of the fort Krasnaya-zorka, across the Bay of Cronstadt, the occupation by White Guards, was announced from Stockholm yesterday, will, it is said enable the north Russian force to strengthen its thrust against Petrograd and advance quickly on wide front. Bolshevik garrisons at Kronstadt and Krasnaya-zorka went over to the White Guard yesterday. The north Russian force has taken during the present campaign, 22,000 prisoners, 87 cannon.

YALE STANDARD IS NOT LOWERED

Hadley Asserts Cutting Out Classics Is Not a Loss.

New Haven, June 17—To the great gathering of alumni in a commencement week at Yale University, President Arthur T. Hadley said today: "We welcome you to a Yale which is at once new and old; a Yale changing rapidly in externals, but essentially unchanged at heart."

The new Yale is not going to lose its old Yale spirit, he went on to say. The course of study does not mean an abandonment of the things for which Yale stood in the past—they mean doing them better and doing them on a larger scale than ever before.

President Hadley told the alumni of the new faces in the faculty, the deaths of four professors, one—Irving—in the trenches of Flanders, of the physical changes at the university and the remodeling of the curriculum. Older graduates, he went on to say, had complained bitterly about the abandonment of the classics "at the demand of the 'idle rich'." He said that demand did not mean that that quarter. The people who want to study other things than Latin are largely boys from the public schools of the west. "Shut out the western boys," he said, "and Yale ceases to be national."

He said it was the fault of the old factions in the college course that it made but slight appeal to the practical man. The new course makes a wider appeal. "If there is one lesson that we learned by the war," he said, "it is that the work of the specialist means less to a nation in the long run than the intelligence and the ideals of its citizens as a body."

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, '74, of Philadelphia, presided over the meeting, and among other speakers were Professor Perrin, '69; Irwin Rew, '89, of Chicago; S. Chapell, '89, of New York, and Major Morris Hadley, '18.

The spectacular of the day was the parade of several thousand alumni in costume to Yale Field for the ball game between Harvard and Yale. This was marshalled by Col. L. E. Bard, U. S. A., who has been commanding the Yale Artillery corps. Today the largest gathering of any "1892" with Rev. William Adams Brown, '86, presiding to be followed by the campus meeting with concerts by the 102nd and 104th Regiment bands, movies and fireworks.

DR. WILKINS IS OVERCOME WITH GRIEF

Minneapolis, N. Y., June 17—Dr. Walker K. Wilkins, on trial for the murder of his wife, Julia, in their home here last February, was overcome with grief and weeping a few minutes after the crime was committed, according to the testimony of Clara Dulsberg, the physician's fourteen year old neighbor, who testified today. The prosecution has contended that Dr. Wilkins showed no emotion after his wife's death.

Members of the Dulsberg family testified they heard her screams from the direction of the Wilkins home and later the doctor came to the Dulsbergs to the property in the burglar had attacked him and his wife. His coat was torn and his face smashed, the witness said.

SENATE FIGHT IN NEW PHASE

Knox Wants Body to Refuse to Accept League With Peace Treaty.

Washington, June 17—The senate fight over the league of nations, after a new phase today with the beginning of debate on the resolution of Senator Knox, Republican of Pennsylvania, a former secretary of state, proposing that the senate formally express unwillingness to accept the league covenant as it now is interpreted with the terms of peace. The debate is expected to last for many days and to develop some of the bitterest passages yet produced by the treaty fight.

Senator Knox was ready to open the debate and Senator McCumber of North Dakota, another Republican member of the foreign relations committee, expected to make the first speech in opposition.

WILSON TO LEAVE BY JUNE 25

Will Address Congress Immediately After Arrival in Washington.

WILL START ON TOUR IN JULY

Desires His Audiences on Speaking Trip Be Opponents of League.

Washington, June 17—President Wilson hopes to leave Paris for Washington on June 24 or 25, if the Germans sign the peace treaty. Immediately after his arrival in Washington, the President will address congress. After clearing up pressing official business he will start on his "swing around the circle," early in July.

It was said at the White House today that the President expected to spend three weeks on his speaking tour, explaining the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant. The time has not been announced, but he expects to visit the principal cities over the country.

The President has made known a desire that his audiences during his tour be composed largely of opponents of the League of Nations plan, rather than its supporters. He also has informed White House officials that he might discuss the league covenant in public address during his visit to Belgium this week. Should he leave Paris a week from tomorrow the President should arrive in Washington about July 3. He will present the revised draft of the peace treaty to the senate and will discuss the treaty and league covenant in an address to a joint session of senate and house.

FROM THE BOAT TO CITY COURT

Short Excursion Costs Four Ambitious Scrappers \$5 Each.

There were four men on a boat—last night. This morning all four were in city court charged with breach of peace. And to show no partiality Judge Bartlett fined each of them \$5 and they went back to the boat for that is where they live. It is said to be a very nice boat, and is docked at the foot of Pembroke street.

The men were Anthony Benzonetto, John Wolde, Edwin Sichenoski and Frank Lokaky. As was said before they were all on the boat last night. The first named was a soldier and has just returned to the boat. He retained some of his fighting qualities, and after a short argument he attempted to demonstrate by cleaning up his three companions. His attempts were not very successful from a pugilistic point of view, but if the intent had been to create a disturbance, the venture was 100 per cent. perfect.

The notice drew an officer and after due consideration the four were drawn to headquarters with the above result.

ANNIE CLAIMS ANNA GOT LOT

Stratford Woman Says Slight Difference in Names Caused Her to Lose Land.

The difference between "Annie" and "Anna" has made Annie Austin Feeney of Stratford fear that she will lose her interest in a home in Stratford. She has started suit in the Common Pleas court asking that a deed to John and Anna Feeney of Stratford be set aside. Damages of \$500 are also asked.

It is alleged that when John Feeney, then a widower, was courting Annie Austin, they decided to buy a home. Annie had \$700 which she gave John to help pay for the property. The property was purchased but after the couple were married it is alleged by Annie that her husband put the deed to the property in the name of John and Anna Feeney, the latter being his daughter. The suit is returnable to the September term of court.

ELEVATOR HITS MAN ON HEAD

Samuel Corsa Taken to Hospital With Severe Lacerations.

Samuel Corsa, 65 years old, of 1538 Stratford avenue, was seriously injured before noon today while working on a house at the corner of Broad and Liberty streets. Corsa is a carpenter and works for the Graham Carpenter Company. They are employed in the erection of the building on Broad street to get a wrench and as he did so the elevator used to haul material to the upper stories fell on his head, causing severe lacerations.

He was taken to the Bridgeport hospital by Dr. E. J. Burns in the "Emergency" ambulance, where his condition was reported as favorable. Although he was very weak from the loss of blood.

Delegate Declares Pact Will Be Signed Within Time Limit

Orders Had Been Given For Advance of Allied Army of 600,000 Men on July 24 If Pact Were Not Signed Approval of Clemenceau's Letter.

Paris, June 17—One of the German delegates to the peace conference is quoted by the Echo de Paris today as declaring before he left with the other members of the mission for Weimar last evening that Germany would sign the peace treaty. She would sign, he declared, because she knew that the head of the allied governments were in perfect accord, on the consequences which would follow a refusal to accept the terms and that orders had been given for the advance, in that event, on June 24, of an allied army of 600,000 men.

The newspapers today unanimously express approval of the strong memorandum Premier Clemenceau addressed to the German delegation. Some of them regret that certain of the concessions were made, but they are one in expressing belief that the Germans, faced as they are by the universal desire for peace and with their knowledge of the superiority of the allied forces, will sign the treaty within the time limit.

Germany's answer to the Allied peace terms must be presented to the peace conference at, or before 6:43 p. m. Paris time Monday, June 23. The five day period originally given the enemy delegation to either accept or reject the terms was extended 48 hours by the conference yesterday. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace mission, left Versailles last evening for Weimar, where he will arrive today. According to advices, he will at once confer with the German cabinet which will send the revised treaty to experts who will report as soon as possible.

The terms will be laid before the German national assembly Wednesday and the cabinet may ask that a vote be taken on acceptance or rejection, so that it may act as having a mandate from the German people. It is expected the consideration of the pact will be continued by the cabinet until Friday and that the final German answer will be laid before the assembly for ratification on Saturday. Immediately after the assembly has acted, it is expected, the chief of the German delegation will start on his return trip to Versailles.

The detailed reply, a summary of which was made public in Paris on Monday night, fails to make material alterations in the fundamental features of the treaty. There are some concessions, but they appear to be of a rather minor nature compared with the demands made by the German in their counter proposals. One of the principal concessions is the admission of Germany to the league of nations "in the early future" if she fulfills her obligations.

Another feature of the allied reply was the covering letter by Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace congress, which was a scathing arraignment of Germany for launching the war and conducting hostilities so ruthlessly. It pointed out that the German people supported the war and that the "peace of justice" demanded must be one of justice not only for Germany but for the other peoples of the world.

Very few aliens are leaving the city at the present time, according to a statement made by the permit Agent Frank R. Weaver, who was the Custom House today, granting passports to those who have declared their intentions of returning to their own countries in Europe. Statistics show that only 25 per cent of the alien citizens are making application for passports and these are of the opinion that they will come back to this country.

"There are a great many whom we urge to leave the country," Mr. Weaver said today, "and there are also some whom we desire to remain here. A few months ago aliens left in large numbers, but conditions existing in Europe now tend to make some think over the situation before making the change. Then also, the knowledge that it will be more difficult to come back here prevents some from leaving the country."

Nearly two months ago there were as many as fifty or more applicants for passports during the permit agent's stay in the city. At that time there were hardly fifteen. Mr. Weaver is in Bridgeport every Tuesday.

WANTS PERMISSON TO DISCONTINUE ELM ST. LINE IN DANBURY

Permission to abandon the Elm street trolley line in Danbury was asked today by Receiver J. Moss Ives of the Danbury & Bethel Street Railway Co. in papers filed in the superior court. He says the line is being conducted at a loss at present.

The city of Danbury is about to pave the street and the company has no money with which to pay its share for the work, if the line is continued. Receiver Ives also asks authority from the court to adjust wages of the employees in Danbury. He says there are some differences which may have to be submitted to arbitration. Both petitions will come before the court here on Friday.

LOUIS NOVAK, FAKE SOLDIER, SWINDLED PRIEST OUT OF \$300

Louis Novak who was arrested in this city yesterday as an impostor, while in the uniform of the United States army, will be taken to Chicopee Falls, Mass., today. He is wanted there on a charge of fraud. When arrested he was arrayed in a regulation army uniform, wearing wound and service stripes and selling books, claiming the proceeds were to go to the shell-shocked soldiers. It was learned that Novak was at one time a member of the New York National Guard, but had never served overseas.

He was wanted in Chicopee Falls for obtaining \$300 from Father Simons, a Polish priest, on the plea it was for injured soldiers.

CAMP FOOTBUCK.

Camp Footbuck leaders met in the "Y" Boys' department last evening for purpose of furthering plans for the camp program. The leaders have organized a Senior Camp Council and have chosen as their president Brewster Coley.

Members of the council are Earl Lakeman, Clifford Bauman, William Hamm, Alexander Hamilton, Lester Alvey, Lewis Quigley, Richard Hooper, William Mickle, Brewster Coley. The first group will leave the city for the Berkshire Hills on Monday morning, June 23, on the 9:40 train.

FEWER ALIENS GO ABROAD

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WANT IRISH REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED

Atlantic City, N. J., June 17—A resolution urging congress to recognize the Irish republic and recommending that representatives of the Irish republic be given a hearing at the Paris peace conference, was adopted today by the American Federation of Labor, in convention here. The memorial placed American organized labor as being in favor of self-determination for Ireland.

TO INVESTIGATE ELECTION

Washington, June 17—Investigation of the Michigan senatorial election in which Henry Ford is contesting the election of Senator Truman H. Newberry, republican, was recommended unanimously today by the senate privileges and elections committee.

1,897 TROOPS ARRIVE

New York, June 17—Six officers and 212 men of the 78th base hospital were among the 1,897 troops arriving from Marseilles on the transport Dante Alighiere today. The other were casualties.

San Francisco, June 17.—Telephone operators, ligemen and other electrical workers throughout California went on strike at 8 a. m. today, union officials here asserted. All the principal cities in the state are affected.

Crane Co. Objects to Paying Kollenda For Loss of Hearing

Alleging that the loss of hearing Stephen Kollenda was not caused by injuries received while in the employ of the company, the Crane Co. has appealed from the finding of Compensation Commissioner E. T. Bushing, who awarded the employee 4 weeks' compensation. The Crane Co. says Kollenda had trouble with his ear before the accident, which happened Nov. 18, 1918.

Kollenda was injured when an iron rod struck a furnace fire and the rod struck him in the left eye, causing him to lose the sight of that eye. While he was in the hospital ear trouble developed. No complaint was made to the company about compensation until the first group will leave the city for the Berkshire Hills on Monday morning, June 23, on the 9:40 train.